

obligation issued on a discount basis that is not redeemable before maturity at the option of the holder of the obligation is an amount equal to the sum of—

“(i) the original issue price of the obligation, plus

“(ii) the portion of the discount on the obligation attributable to periods before the beginning of such month (as determined under the principles of section 1272(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 without regard to any exceptions contained in paragraph (2) of such section).”.

SEC. 3. REPEAL OF EXPIRED PROVISION.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 3101A of title 31, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter I of chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3101A.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Section 8348 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (j), (k), and (l).

(2) Section 8438 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (g) and (h).

(3) Section 14(d)(2)(A) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1824(d)(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking “in section 3101(b)” and inserting “under section 3101”; and

(B) by striking “an obligation to which such limit applies” and inserting “debt, as defined in subsection (h) of such section”.

(b) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—Notwithstanding the amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a)—

(1) paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (j) and subsection (1)(1) of section 8348 of title 5, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall apply to any debt issuance suspension period (as defined under section 8348(j)(5) of such title) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (g) and subsection (h)(1) of section 8438 of title 5, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall apply to any debt issuance suspension period (as defined under section 8438(g)(6) of such title) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 512—SUPPORTING REOPENING THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 512

Whereas the United States Capitol and Senate Office Buildings closed to public visitation on March 12, 2020, at the very outset of the pandemic;

Whereas, since March of 2020, the American people have learned how to safely gather and enter public places despite the existence of COVID-19 and, due to Operation Warp Speed, have had the opportunity to be vaccinated against COVID-19 for more than a year;

Whereas, despite the existence of COVID-19, tens of thousands of people routinely gather across the country for sporting, entertainment, worship, and other events;

Whereas, despite the existence of COVID-19, stores, restaurants, and other public places have been successfully welcoming the public since the pandemic began in 2020;

Whereas, despite the existence of COVID-19, the American people, including Members of Congress, routinely use crowded public transportation vehicles, including airplanes and trains;

Whereas, despite the existence of COVID-19, most Americans have long since resumed working around co-workers, customers, and others;

Whereas it is illogical and unacceptable that, despite the rest of the United States being open, the United States Capitol Building and Senate Office Buildings, buildings that belong to the American people, remain largely closed to public visitation; and

Whereas it is time to once again welcome the public participation in the legislative process and the public visitation of our historic buildings that have always been hallmarks of American democracy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of reopening the United States Capitol Building and Senate Office Buildings to the American people to facilitate public participation in the legislative process and public visitation of these historic buildings; and

(2) supports returning to the public visitation policies for Senate Office Buildings and the portions of the United States Capitol Building and Capitol complex within Senate jurisdiction that were in place before the COVID-19 pandemic.

SENATE RESOLUTION 513—RECOGNIZING THE GROWING THREATS AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN, RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC MINORITIES, AND LGBTQI PERSONS IN AFGHANISTAN AND AGAINST ALLIES OF SUCH INDIVIDUALS, SUCH AS CIVIL SOCIETY LEADERS AND ACTIVISTS, SCHOLARS, FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, JOURNALISTS, AND MEDIA WORKERS, AND EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH AND REAFFIRMING THE DIRE NEED TO PROTECT VULNERABLE AND MINORITY POPULATIONS AND THEIR ALLIES IN AFGHANISTAN UNDER TALIBAN RULE

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. CASEY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 513

Whereas the Taliban have a history of prohibiting women from receiving an education and pursuing jobs outside their homes and have publicly executed women who were accused of adultery;

Whereas a 2001 report by the Department of State noted that, from 1996 to 2001, the Taliban “perpetrated egregious acts of vio-

lence against women” as part of a “war against women”;

Whereas, in some Afghan provinces taken over by the Taliban beginning in May 2021, there are reports that the Taliban have forced women into marriage with Taliban fighters and have led targeted killings against women;

Whereas United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet has expressed concern with the Taliban’s contradiction of “stated commitments,” their exclusion of women from the public sector, and their restrictions on women, such as not allowing women to appear in public without a male chaperone;

Whereas, since 2018, the Secretary of State has designated the Taliban as an entity of particular concern for religious freedom pursuant to section 301 of the Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (22 U.S.C. 6442a) for having engaged in “particularly severe violations of religious freedom”;

Whereas, in October 2021, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom reported on deteriorating conditions for religious minorities in Afghanistan, noting growing fear among Hazara Shi’a Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Ahmadi Muslims, Baha’is, and nonbelievers, and stating, “Afghans who do not adhere to the Taliban’s harsh and strict interpretation of Sunni Islam and adherents of other faiths or beliefs are at grave threat”;

Whereas the Hazaras constitute approximately 10 to 15 percent of the national population in Afghanistan and are considered a minority religious group;

Whereas the Hazaras specifically, along with other religious and ethnic minorities, have historically been explicitly targeted by the Taliban and have been abused with impunity;

Whereas Amnesty International reported that on August 30, 2021, 13 Hazaras were unlawfully killed in the village of Kahor in the Khider district by Taliban fighters, with one of the victims being a 17-year-old girl;

Whereas, in 2021, the Taliban forcibly displaced approximately 4,000 Hazaras from their homes and ancestral lands in Daykundi province while a Taliban court expelled approximately 2,000 families from the city of Mazar-e-Sharif;

Whereas, in 2021, more than 30 instances of violence and threats of violence against Afghan journalists were recorded;

Whereas activists, journalists, civil society actors, and scholars face threats and intimidation and risk being unlawfully detained or tortured or becoming a victim of targeted killings by the Taliban;

Whereas adherence to the rule of law and protection of human rights is rapidly deteriorating under the Taliban, which are reportedly targeting judges, prosecutors, lawyers, human rights defenders, journalists, former parliamentarians, and individuals who previously advocated for human rights and the rule of law, particularly women;

Whereas there are reports of the Taliban conducting house-to-house searches and tracking individuals who served the previous authorities and then carrying out targeted revenge killings;

Whereas, during the previous period of rule of the Taliban, the Taliban reportedly executed Afghan men alleged to have engaged in sexual activity with other men;

Whereas the current Acting Prime Minister of the Taliban reportedly stated in 1996 that “homosexuality is a great sin” and “some say we should take these sinners to a high roof and throw them down, while others say we should dig a hole beside a wall, bury them, then push the wall down on top of them”;